1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	0	0		02		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0				
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	60		03	01	
16.	Jharkhand	27	4				
17.	Karnataka	1078	3235		139	170	
18.	Kerala	1	1				
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37	150		05	05	
21.	Maharashtra	84	54	23	12	07	
22.	Manipur	0					
23.	Meghalaya	0	0				
24.	Mizoram	0	0				
25.	Nagaland	0	0				
26.	Orissa	1	24		01		
27.	Pondicherry U.T.	0	0				
28.	Punjab	20	129		17	23	
29.	Rajasthan	13	22		06	26	
30.	Sikkim	0	0				
31.	Tamil Nadu	415	603		80	434	
32.	Tripura	0	0				
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19	117		40	19	
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0				
35.	West Bengal	0	7				

Demonstration by Bal Mazdoor Union

1816. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Bal Mazdoor Union staged a demonstration at Jantar Mantar, Delhi for alleviating their plight;

(b) whether Government is aware about the corruption among Non-Government Organisations who are amassing money in the name of working for problems of child labourers; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any action against those Non-Government Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As and when any specific complaints are received against any NGO, the State Governments/UTs are directed for investigating the same and take suitable measures thereon.

Effect of Hire and Fire Policy

†1817. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is much resentment and dissatisfaction among the labourers with policy of "Hire and Fire";

(b) whether it is also a fact that there have been several violent incidents due to the said resentment;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to review the said policy, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the efforts being made by Government and achievements thereof to check exploitation of labourers by management firing them without reason and also for the welfare of fired labours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Termination of services of workmen is subject to restrictions imposed under Chapter V-A and V-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Under this Act, companies are required to follow the provisions of Chapter V-A and V-B for lay-off, retrenchment and closure under certain conditions. For any violation of these provisions of the Act, the workman/Union can raise an industrial dispute for redressal of their grievances.

(b) A major incident of violence in the recent past was the one in M/s Graziano Transmissioni in Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) and (d) Chapter V-A off the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides that an industrial establishment employing on an average more than 50 workmen is required to give 60 days notice before affecting closure. As per the provisions of Section 25 F of Chapter V-A, before retrenchment of any workmen one month notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and 15 days retrenchment compensation for every completed year of continuous service is required to be paid to the workman by the employers.

Chapter V-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, lays down special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure in industrial establishment employing not less than 100 workmen and stipulates that the employers, before effecting lay-off, retrenchment or closure,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.